

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) The Government has allowed BSF to recruit women personnel against the normal vacancies to form a few Coys on experimental basis and to allocate duties as per the operational requirement.

Recruitment drive of ULFA for foreign nationals

†810. SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that the banned terrorist organization 'ULFA' has taken up a special recruitment drive for foreign nationals;
- (b) whether it is also a fact that recent bomb blasts in Assam have been the fall-out thereof;
- (c) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to stop cross-border infiltrations and to check ULFA; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. REGUPATHY): (a) and (b) There is no specific report regarding recruitment of foreign nationals in their cadres by United Liberation Front of Asom (ULFA).

(c) and (d) The Government has taken various measures to control cross-border infiltration, which *inter alia* include accelerated programme of construction border roads and border fencing, strengthening of border security force for deployment on borders and equipping them with modern and sophisticated equipments/gadgets, reduction of gaps between border outposts, intensification of patrolling, provision of surveillance equipments, etc. Security has been strengthened to check the activities of ULFA.

Report on Internal Security

811. DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA:

SHRI LALIT KISHORE CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the report of the Task Force on Internal Security, submitted

[†]Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

in 2001, *inter alia* indicated that about 40 per cent of the country, covering 220 districts, was affected by serious internal security disorders;

(b) what is the present internal security scenario stating the percentage of population, geographical areas effected alongwith affected districts, with States;

(c) the details of recommendations made by the Group of Ministers (GoM) on internal security;

(d) how many of them have been implemented; and

(e) what has been the impact of such implementation on internal security and whether terrorist violence has been visibly reduced giving the statistics thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The report of the Task Force on Internal Security, submitted in 2001, *inter alia* indicates that about 40% of the country is affected by serious internal security disorders.

(b) The overall internal security situation in the country remains largely under control. However, the security situation in J&K (except Laddakh), North Eastern States of Assam, Nagaland, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura continues to be a matter of concern. Besides, in 2005, naxal violence was reported from 509 police stations in 11 States.

(c) The Group of Ministers (GoM) made a number of recommendations. The main recommendations, include, enactment of an anti-terrorist law, evolving an effective counter strategy against Pak ISI, setting up a special consultation mechanism between the Centre and the States for monitoring of Internal Security situation, modernization and strengthening of the State Police Forces, modernization and strengthening of the Central Para Military Forces, revamping suitable changes in the Criminal Justice System etc.

(d) Out of the 94 actionable recommendations, action has been completed in respect of 65 recommendations, action is an ongoing process in respect of 19 recommendations and the necessary action has been underway to implement the remaining 10 recommendations.

(e) Available information on the incidents of violence in J&K, NE States and Naxal affected States, for the period 2002 to 2006 (till October 31) as given in the enclosed Statement (see below) indicates a declining trend of violence in J&K (in terms of incidents, killings of civilians and security

forces) and NE States (in terms of killings of civilians and security forces). In recent months, the naxal violence has also been largely contained.

Statement

Year-wise violence situation in J&K, NE and Naxal Affected States during the years 2002 to 2006 (upto 31.10.06)

(a) Jammu and Kashmir:

Head	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (upto 31.10.2006)
Incidents	4038	3401	2565	1990	1442
SFs killed	453	314	281	189	131
Civilians killed	1008	795	707	557	340
Terrorists killed	1701	1494	976	917	516

(b) North Eastern States:

Head	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (upto 31.10.2006)
Incidents	1319	1332	1234	1332	1130
SFs killed	142	90	110	70	68
Civilians killed	459	494	414	393	238
Extremists killed	571	523	404	405	345

(c) Naxal Affected States:

Head	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 (upto 31.10.2006)
Incidents	1465	1597	1533	1608	1272
Police Personnel killed	100	105	100	158	129
Civilians killed	382	410	466	519	481
Naxalites killed	414	216	87	223	210